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**CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
Office of Current Intelligence  
23 September 1965**

**INTELLIGENCE MEMORANDUM**

**The India-Pakistan Situation  
Report # 65 - As of 11:00 A.M. EDT)**

1. The Indo-Pakistani cease-fire is still effective, according to the latest reports, and conditions in both India and Pakistan are returning slowly to normal.

2. The UN continues its efforts to staff an enlarged observer group in Kashmir. Twenty-eight officers from the UN truce supervision organization in Palestine are to leave for Kashmir shortly, according to a UN spokesman there. Sweden also announced assignment of six officers to the mission, complementing the number previously announced by Canada and Denmark.

3. There continues to be signs that withdrawal of Indian and Pakistani troops to the 1949 UN cease-fire line and progress toward a permanent settlement may be a complicated process. Indian Defense Minister Chavan told parliament on 23 September that India regarded the presence of Pakistani-sponsored guerrillas in Kashmir as a matter separate from the truce agreement and that Indian troops had been given strict instructions to deal with such infiltrators. Indian Ambassador B.K. Nehru in Washington, in a press interview, also stated that India was not prepared after 18 years to regard the original UN proposals for a Kashmir settlement as still being the "correct solution" to the problem.

4. Indian Education Minister Chagla told the press in Bombay on 22 September that Kashmir was an integral part of India. He claimed the UN Security Council resolution was favorable to India because there was no mention of a plebiscite and it contained no reference to previous resolutions. He said, however, there could be political discussions between India and Pakistan.

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5. India, which claims to have forces 15 miles inside Pakistan near Sialkot, 8 miles west of the border near Lahore, and 30 miles west of Gadra to the south, will be in no hurry to move its troops back to Indian territory before Pakistan does likewise.

6. Pakistan, without having firm indications that progress toward a settlement is being made in the United Nations, may hesitate to restore the military situation to its pre-August status. A Pakistani government spokesman announced on 23 September that wartime conditions, including blackouts, would remain in force since both Indian and Pakistani troops remained in their present positions. The Voice of Kashmir radio, speaking for the Revolutionary Council, also stated that the guerrilla war of liberation would be maintained. The broadcast said "It is for us to make the decision, and that decision is to continue the fight."

7. Meanwhile, between 80 and 100 Indian parliamentarians were reported to have written a letter to Prime Minister Shastri, urging that India construct nuclear weapons. According to the letter, the denial of aid by "so-called friendly countries" when India was fighting to repel Sino-Pakistani aggression "makes it abundantly clear that the security of the country can no longer be left to the mercy or whim of (these) so-called friendly countries."

8. According to the US Embassy in New Delhi, the Indian Ministry of External Affairs thinks that Communist China now is so isolated that it is unlikely to make a major thrust against India.

9. The Soviet press is continuing to report Sino-Indian border developments in a fashion clearly aimed at informing Soviet readers that Moscow's sympathy is with the Indians. Pravda on 22 September juxtaposes Chinese ultimatums and warnings with India's cautious and apparently conciliatory responses in a way that points up Peiping's belligerence and intransigence. Taking note as well of foreign press reports of concentrations of Chinese troops on the Indian frontier, Pravda comments that reports of this kind "cannot but make uneasy" all those interested in the early liquidation of the Indo-Pakistani conflict, the strengthening of anti-imperialist forces, and the restoration of peace in South and Southeast Asia.

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